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ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

Referenda and Primary Election Materials

Part 3: Referenda Elections for Massachusetts

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

ICPSR 0006

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June 2002

Referenda and Primary Election Materials

Part 3: Referenda Elections for Massachusetts

Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

ICPSR 0006

REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS

(ICPSR 0006)

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DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
REFERENDA AND PRIMARY ELECTION MATERIALS (ICPSR 0006)

COLLECTION CHANGES: Data for 1990 have been added to this collection, and SAS data definition statements (Parts 51-100) are now available for Parts 1-50.

NOTE: Most of the information in this collection is available ONLY in typed and photocopied form. The exception is data from 1968 to 1990. ICPSR has converted all statewide referenda returns from 1968-1990 into machine-readable form. Included in this portion of the collection are the county vote breakdowns for approximately 4,241 referenda voted upon in primary and general elections throughout the United States. A typed hardcopy codebook accompanies each state file. The primary election data are NOT available in machine-readable form. It is possible to supply, on a cost basis, limited portions of the referenda and primary election returns in the form of photocopies.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 50 data files + SAS data definition statements + SPSS data definition statements

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.ICPSR/ UNDOCCHK.ICPSR/ MDATA.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Parts 1-50: Referenda Elections
for States .

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 3 to 254 per part

Variables: 13 to 1,251 per part

Record Length: 85 to 7,919

per part

Records Per Case: 1

Parts 51-100: SAS Data
Definition Statements
Record Length: 80

REFERENDAVar. #Description

1

ICPSR State Code 03

2

County or State Name

3

Identification Number

Unique numeric identification number assigned to each county or independent city within a state. The identification number for state-level records is 0000. This identification number, when used in conjunction with the ICPSR state code, uniquely identifies each unit of analysis in the data file.

1968 ReferendumConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1968Yes = 1,293,132; No = 466,560Referendum Question No. 1: Do you approve theadoption of an amendment to the constitution summar-ized below, which was approved by the General Courtin a joint session of the two branches held June16, 1965, received 210 votes in the affirmative

4

Vote Yes (For) (see next page)

5

Vote No (Against)

1968 ReferendumConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1968Yes = 543,772; No = 1,290,303Referendum Question No. 2: Do you approve the adop-tion of an amendment to the constitution summarizedbelow, which was approved by the General Court ina joint session of the two branches held August 30,1966, received 188 votes in the affirmative and

6

Vote Yes (For) (see next page)

7

Vote No (Against)

Question No. 1: (continued) - and 26 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 10, 1967, received 220 votes in the affirmative and 9 in the negative?

Summary

The proposed amendment of the Constitution increases from five days to ten days the period of time the Constitution gives the Governor to act upon measures passed by the Legislature and submitted to him for approval. No other changes are made in the several Constitutional provisions relative to action by the Governor upon such measures.

Question No. 2: (continued) - 46 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held May 10, 1967, received 174 votes in the affirmative and 78 in the negative?

Summary

The proposed amendment of the Constitution authorized the Legislature to impose an income tax graduated according to total income, and authorizes the granting of reasonable exemptions, deductions and abatements, as an alternative to the exercise of the Legislature's existing power to tax income under Article 44 of the Amendments to the Constitution. Without limiting the foregoing authorization, the proposed amendment permits any such tax to be imposed at a uniform percentage of an individual's federal income tax liability or at graduated rates applied to his total income taxable federally, and it permits reasonable variations of any federal provision. It requires that the graduated rates, exemptions, and deductions be set without regard to the kind of income being taxed.

Source: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executive Department, Council Chamber, Boston, December 11, 1968

State Massachusetts

REFERENDUM

Var. #

Description

1968 Referendum

Constitutional Amendment

General Election, November 5, 1968

Yes = 1,218,728; No = 455,020

Referendum Question No. 3: Do you approve the
adoption of an amendment to the constitution summar-
ized below, which was approved by the General Court
in a joint session of the two branches held July 20,
1966, received 225 votes in the affirmative and

8

Vote Yes (For)

9

Vote No (Against)

Question No. 3: (continued) - 1 in the negative, and in a joint session of the two branches held June 15, 1967, received 210 votes in the affirmative and 2 in the negative?

Summary

The proposed amendment of the Constitution defines the circumstances in which a Governor's inability to perform his functions shall cause his office to become vacant, and it establishes a procedure for making the necessary determinations. The office will become vacant following a declaration of disability by the Governor himself or by the Chief Justice and a majority of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, or such other body as the Legislature may provide. The vacancy will terminate four days after the Governor declares that no disability exists, unless (1) within that period the Chief Justice and majority of the Associate Justices, or such other body provided by the Legislature, should make a contrary declaration and (2) within another stated period the Legislature, by two-thirds of each branch present and voting, then determines the issue contrary to the Governor's declaration.

The same procedure will also apply to a Lieutenant Governor who in the case of a vacancy is performing the Governor's duties.

The proposed amendment also requires the election of a Governor for the unexpired balance of the four-year term if a vacancy in the office of Governor as described in the proposed amendment continues for a six-month period expiring more than five months prior to a biennial state election other than an election for Governor.

State MASSACHUSETTSBALLOT PROPOSALSVar. #Description1968 ReferendumInitiative PetitionGeneral Election, November 5, 1968Yes = 885,455; No = 619,392

Referendum Question No. 4: Do you approve of a law
summarized below, upon which the House of Represen-
tatives did not vote and upon which the Senate did
not vote?

10

Vote Yes (For)

11

Vote No (Against)

The proposed law provides that the official ballot in the biennial State election for the year 1970 shall contain a question asking the voters whether there shall be a convention in 1971 to (1) revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth on the following subjects, insofar as they relate to the structure of government, and no others: the Executive Branch; the General Court; the Executive Council; the government of cities, towns and counties and their relationship to each other and to the government of the Commonwealth; (2) simplify and rearrange the constitution, and (3) provide methods of amendment thereof. The question will state that the convention shall not consider or propose any measure which related to the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights, the provisions of the Massachusetts constitution, concerning the "Judiciary Power" (other than provisions respecting the Executive Council), or any of the excluded matters enumerated in Article XLVIII, II, Section 2 of the Massachusetts constitution. The question will fix the number of delegates to the convention at 150, of whom 20 members shall be members of the General Court; the remaining 130 members shall be elected by the voters in the manner summarized below. The question will also state that the convention shall conclude its business not later than 120 days from its first session.

The proposed law provides that if a majority of the votes on the foregoing question is in the affirmative, the convention shall be held in July, 1971 to revise, alter or amend the constitution on the matters enumerated above only. The House of Representatives and the Senate shall each elect as delegates 10 of its members, not more than 6 from each branch coming from the same political party. Of the remaining 130 delegates, 10 shall be elected at large and 120 shall be elected from the 40 senatorial districts, 3 from each. Provision is made for the manner of nominating and electing these 130 delegates, without party or political designation, for filling vacancies occurring in the position of any delegate, from whatever source chosen, and for the conduct of the convention's business.

Any revisions, alterations and amendments of the Massachusetts constitution adopted by the convention shall be submitted to the people at the State election in 1972 for their ratification and adoption in such manner as the convention may direct. If a majority of the people voting thereon ratify and adopt such revision, alteration or amendment, the constitution shall be deemed to be changed accordingly.

The proposed law also provides that if the vote on the question to be submitted at the biennial State election in 1970 is in the affirmative, the Governor shall appoint a preparatory commission of 5 members to compile data to aid the convention in the discharge of its duties. Each member of the commission shall receive compensation of \$10,000 and the commission may expend a sum not in excess of \$200,000 as the Governor may approve, for its expenses.

State Massachusetts

REFERENDUM

Var. #

Description

1968 Referendum

Constitutional Amendment

General Election, November 5, 1968

Yes = 1,159,348; No = 730,649

Question No. 6: "Shall the Commonwealth of Massachu-
setts retain capital punishment for crime?"

12

Vote Yes (For)

13

Vote No (Against)

Referendum

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1970 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 3, 1970Yes = 556,020 No = 1,008,168Referendum Question No. 1.

_____ The proposed amendment to
 _____ the Constitution authorizes the
 _____ Legislature to classify real prop-
 _____ erty according to uses, and au-
 _____ thorizes the assessment, rating
 _____ and taxation of real property at
 _____ different rates in the different
 _____ classes so established, but pro-
 _____ portionately in the same class.
 _____ The amendment further author-
 _____ izes the granting of reasonable
 _____ exemptions and abatements.

14

Vote Yes (For)

15

Vote No (Against)

1970 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 3, 1970Yes = 1,116,008 No = 438,363REFERENDUM QUESTION NO. 2PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

_____ The proposed amendment to the Constitution abolishes the requirement
 _____ that in order to vote in a state election a person must have resided within
 _____ the Commonwealth one year. If amended, the Constitution would require
 _____ only that a voter have resided six months in the town or district in which he
 _____ claims a right to vote.

16

Vote Yes (For)

17

Vote No (Against)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1970 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 3, 1970Yes = 903,895; No = 665,573Referendum Question No. 3.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution reduces the
minimum age for voting in a state election from
twenty-one to nineteen.

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

1970 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 3, 1970Yes = 779,885; No = 552,878

REFERENDUM QUESTION NO. 4

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

The proposed amendment to the Constitution amends the existing constitutional provisions which direct the division of the Commonwealth into 240 representative districts and 40 senatorial districts. It provides for a census of the inhabitants of each city and town in the Commonwealth in the year 1971 and in every tenth year thereafter. The census in 1971 is to be the basis for determining the representative and senatorial districts for the ten-year period beginning January 1, 1975. Each subsequent census shall be the basis for determining the districts for each ten-year period beginning January 1, 1975. Each subsequent census shall be the basis for determining the districts for each ten-year period beginning the fourth January following each census, so that the census in 1981 will determine the districts as of January, 1985, etc.

Vote Yes (For) (continued)

Vote No (Against)

Referendum Question NO. 4 --(continued)

The amendment provides that the house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members and the senate of forty members. In its first regular session following each census, the Legislature shall divide the Commonwealth into two hundred and forty representative districts of contiguous territory and forty senatorial districts also of contiguous territory. Each representative district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants according to the census. Each senatorial district shall also contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants according to the census. A representative district shall not unite two or more counties, towns, or cities, or parts thereof, or a city and a town, or parts thereof, in one district unless the same is unavoidable. Further, no town of less than six thousand inhabitants shall be divided in forming representative districts. It is also provided that the County of Dukes County and Nantucket County shall each be a representative district, notwithstanding the foregoing. The senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one Senator, shall be formed without uniting two counties or parts of two or more counties, unless the same is unavoidable.

Each representative shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen at least one year immediately preceding his election, and each senator shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen at the time of his election and shall have been an inhabitant of the Commonwealth for at least five years immediately preceding his election. Any representative or senator who ceases to be an inhabitant of the Commonwealth shall cease to represent his district.

The amendment also provides that the Legislature (1) may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such division and (2) shall prescribe by law the manner of calling and conducting elections for the choice of representatives and of ascertaining their election.

Finally, the amendment annuls the existing constitutional provisions with respect to apportionment of representative and senatorial districts, although those provisions will remain in effect until January 1, 1975.

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1970 ReferendaQuestionGeneral Election, November 3, 1970A = 231,012; B = 838,469; C = 527,899Question No. 5.

Which one of the following do you prefer with reference
to the future course of action by the United States
in Vietnam? (A) Win a military victory. (B) Withdraw
our armed forces in accordance with a planned schedule.
(C) Withdraw all our armed forces immediately.

22

Vote A

23

Vote B

24

Vote C

Referenda

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 1,440,093; No = 534,143Question 1:

The proposed amendment would
 authorize the Legislature to enact a
 law that agricultural and horticultural
 lands shall be valued, for taxation
 purposes, according to their
 agricultural or horticultural uses.
 No parcel of land less than five acres
 which has not been actively devoted
 to such uses for two years preceding
 the tax year could be valued at less
 than fair market value.

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Blank Ballots

Total Ballots

1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 1,664,998; No = 399,624Question 2:

The proposed amendment would
 bring the State Constitution into
 conformity with the 26th Amendment
 to the Constitution of the
 United States by setting the minimum
 age for voting at eighteen.

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Blank Ballots

Total Ballots

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 1,562,886; No = 426,510Question 3:

The proposed amendment would
remove the prohibition against pau-
pers from voting.

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✓ Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
6 Total Votes t)
Blank Ballots
Total Ballots

1972 Referenda 39 TotalConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 1,407,690; No = 666,276Question 4:

The proposed amendment would
authorize the Legislature to enact a
law to permit the Commonwealth to
make loans for tuition and board at
any college, university or institution
of higher learning to students who
are residents of the Commonwealth.

40

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Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Blank Ballots
Total Ballots

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 1,634,674; No = 359,864Question 5:

The proposed amendment would annul Article 49 of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution and substitute a new amendment which declares that the people have the right to clean air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural, scenic, historic and esthetic qualities of their environment. It further declares that the protection of the right to the con-

servation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural resources is a public purpose.

The Legislature is authorized to adopt necessary legislation and to provide for eminent domain takings where required for the purpose of the amendment. Any property so taken may only be used for other purposes or disposed of upon a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Blank Ballots

Total Ballots

1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 712,030; No = 1,455,639Question 6:

The proposed amendment would authorize but not require, the Legislature to modify the Massachusetts income tax laws by the use of graduated rates instead of the present flat or uniform rates. The Legislature could do this in any one of three ways:

1. Apply a uniform rate or percentage to an individual's federal income tax liability; or

2. Apply graduated rates to an individual's federal taxable income; or

3. Apply graduated rates to income determined to be taxable under Massachusetts law.

The Legislature would also be authorized to provide for reasonable exemptions, deductions and abatements and make the definition of any term used in the state tax law automatically the same as it is under Federal Law.

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Blank Ballots

Total Ballots

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 1,608,282; No = 502,743Question 7:

_____ The proposed amendment would
 _____ require that all judges must retire
 _____ upon reaching seventy years of age. _____

55
56
57
58
59

Vote Yes (For)Vote No (Against)Total VotesBlank BallotsTotal Ballots1972 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1972Yes = 1,067,458; No = 1,027,914Question 8:

*Do you approve of an act passed by the General Court in the year nineteen hundred
 and seventy-two, entitled "An Act lowering to eighteen years the age requirement of a
 person licensed to sell or allowed to purchase alcoholic beverages?"*

60
61
62
63
64

Vote Yes (For)Vote No (Against)Total VotesBlank BallotsTotal Ballots

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

<u>Var. #</u>	<u>Deck #</u>	<u>Cols. #</u>	<u>Description</u>
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			1972 Referenda
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			Constitutional Amendment
--	--	--	--------------------------

			General Election, November 7, 1972
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			Yes = 1,766,980; No = 383,496
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			Question 9:
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			"Shall the voluntary recitation of prayer be authorized in the public schools of the Commonwealth?"
--	--	--	---

65

			Vote Yes (For)
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66

			Vote No (Against)
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67

			Total Votes
--	--	--	-------------

68

			Blank Ballots
--	--	--	---------------

69

			Total Ballots
--	--	--	---------------

			Referenda
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			Vote Yes (For)
--	--	--	----------------

			Vote No (Against)
--	--	--	-------------------

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 952,007; NO = 471,087Question No. 1.

SUMMARY

The proposed constitutional amendment, if approved, would replace the present Article 52 of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth and would empower the General Court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days. The present Article 52 permits such recesses but provides that "no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day" from the beginning of the legislative session.

70	Vote Yes (For)
71	Vote No (Against)
72	Blank
73	Total Ballots

1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 1,128,315; No = 302,008Question No. 2.

The full text of the measure is as follows: —

PROPOSAL FOR A LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDING FOR A CENSUS OF THE POPULATION IN THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE AND THE APPORTIONMENT, ON THE BASIS OF SAID CENSUS, OF THE COMMONWEALTH INTO ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY EQUAL REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS AND FORTY EQUAL SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

74	Vote Yes (For)
75	Vote No (Against)
76	Blank
77	Total Ballots

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 829,465; NO = 580,298Question No. 3.

The full text of the measure is as follows:—

**PROPOSAL FOR A LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION MAKING IT
LAWFUL FOR THE GENERAL COURT TO MAKE GRANTS-IN-AID TO PRIVATE HIGHER
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OR TO STUDENTS OR PARENTS OR GUARDIANS OF STU-
DENTS ATTENDING SUCH INSTITUTIONS.**

78

Vote Yes (For)

79

Vote No (Against)

80

Blank

81

Total Vote

1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 824,077; NO = 586,558Question No. 4.**SUMMARY**

The proposed constitutional amendment would revise Article 78 of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution to permit the expenditure of money from the highway fund for mass transportation lines and other mass transportation purposes in such manner as the Legislature may direct. The highway fund includes receipts from fees, duties, excises and license taxes relating to registration, operation or use of motor vehicles and taxes from the sale of motor vehicle fuels. The expenditure of money from such fund is presently restricted to highway and bridge construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair, enforcement of state traffic laws, and administration of the tax statutes which provide highway fund receipts.

82

Vote Yes (For)

83

Vote No (Against)

84

Blank

85

Total Votes

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 898,547; NO = 475,694Question No. 5.**AN INITIATIVE PETITION**

Pursuant to ARTICLE XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as amended, the undersigned qualified voters of the Commonwealth, ten in number at least, hereby petition for the enactment into law of the following measure:

AN ACT CREATING A CORRUPT PRACTICES COMMISSION AND STRENGTHENING THE LAWS RELATING TO CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

86 Vote Yes (For)

87 Vote No (Against)

88 Blank

89 Total Ballots

1974 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 5, 1974Yes = 1,065,279; NO = 353,854Question No. 6.**QUESTION NO. 6**

Should the General Court enact legislation during the nineteen hundred and seventy-five session reorganizing state government by creating a Department of Health Systems Regulation which shall have the power to administer the medicaid program, control and set rates for nursing homes, hospitals, and other health providers under medicaid, license and inspect health facilities, and regulate private health insurance policies, medical and hospital service plans?

90 Vote Yes (For)

91 Vote No (Against)

92 Blank

93 Total Ballots

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. # Deck # Cols. #Description1976 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes = 1,445,066 No = 945,789

Amendment No. 1: The proposed amendment would provide that equality under the law may not be denied or abridged on the basis of sex, race, creed, color or national origin. This amendment adds one sentence to Article 1 of Part the First of the Constitution which now contains a general statement of individual rights, including the right to enjoy and defend life and liberty and the right to acquire and protect property.

94

Vote Yes (For)

95

Vote No (Against)

96

Total Votes

97

Vote Yes (Percent)

98

Vote No (Percent)

1976 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes = 645,483 No = 1,737,302

Amendment No. 2: The proposed amendment would authorize the Legislature to substitute for the present system of flat or uniform personal income tax rates a system of rates graduated according to the total amount received. The Legislature would also be authorized to provide for reasonable exemptions, deductions, credits, and abatements and could base Massachusetts income tax provisions on provisions of Federal income tax law.

99

Vote Yes (For)

100

Vote No (Against)

101

Total Votes

102

Votes Yes (Percent)

103

Votes No (Percent)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

<u>Var. #</u>	<u>Deck #</u>	<u>Cols. #</u>	<u>Description</u>
---------------	---------------	----------------	--------------------

1976 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes = 1,294,302 No = 1,047,929

Amendment No. 3: The proposed amendment would authorize the Legislature to provide for absentee voting by persons who hold religious beliefs in conflict with the act of voting on the day on which any election is to be held.

104

Vote Yes (For)

105

Vote No (Against)

106

Total Votes

107

Vote Yes (Percent)

108

Vote No (Percent)

1976 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes = 346,727 No = 1,983,318

Amendment No. 4: Section 1 of the act inserts a new chapter 164B into the General Laws and establishes a Massachusetts Power Authority, a body corporate and politic with seven members appointed by the Governor to staggered six year terms. The Authority is to establish and operate a bulk power supply system to supply wholesale electric power to utilities throughout the Commonwealth. The primary purpose of the Authority is

109

Vote Yes (For)

to supply the Commonwealth

110

Vote No (Against)

with power with the

111

Total Votes

minimum adverse impact on

112

Votes Yes (Percent)

the environment.

113

Votes No (Percent)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. # Deck # Cols. #Description1976 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes = 743,014 No = 1,669,945

Amendment No. 5: The proposed legislation would prohibit the possession, ownership, or sale of any weapon from which a shot or bullet can be discharged and which has a barrel length of less than sixteen inches. The prohibition would not apply to military personnel, law enforcement officers, federally licensed handgun manufacturers and wholesalers, common carriers in the ordinary course of transport, or to historical societies and museums.

114

Vote Yes (For)

115

Vote No (Against)

116

Total Votes

117

Vote Yes (Percent)

118

Vote No (Percent)

1976 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes = 1,207,234 No = 1,228,185

Amendment No. 6: The proposed act would require every beverage container sold or offered for sale in the Commonwealth to have a refund value of at least five (5) cents, and would prohibit the sale of metal beverage containers with flip-tops. It would apply to containers for beer and other malt beverages and to soft drinks. It would not apply to containers for dairy products or natural fruit juices, nor to containers which are biodegradable.

119

Vote Yes (For)

120

Vote No (Against)

121

Total Votes

122

Votes Yes (Percent)

123

Votes No (Percent)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. # Deck # Cols. #Description1976 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes = 608,691 No = 1,793,021

Amendment No. 7: The proposed act would impose a general requirement that every electric utility company charge a uniform rate per kilowatt hour of electricity. The proposed act would except from this general rule rates charged to other electric utility companies and to residential customers who heat their principle place of residence by electricity.

124
125
126
127
128

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Vote Yes (Percent)

Vote No (Percent)

1976 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes = 1,513,165 No = 803,322

Amendment No. 8: Shall the General Court enact legislation authorizing the construction of an oil refinery and a deep water port, subject to the approval of those communities directly affected and any reservations that the General Court may prescribe?

129
130
131
132
133

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Votes Yes (Percent)

Votes No (Percent)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. # Deck # Cols. #Description1976 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 2, 1976Yes = 1,299,144 No = 1,079,045Amendment No. 9: Shall retail stores including package
liquor stores, so called, be allowed to open for
business on Sunday?

134

Vote Yes (For)

135

Vote No (Against)

136

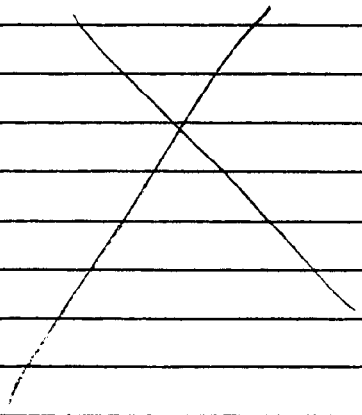
Total Votes

137

Vote Yes (Percent)

138

Vote No (Percent)

Referenda


Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Votes Yes (Percent)

Votes No (Percent)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1978 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1978Yes = 1,285,865; No = 649,400

CA #1: The proposed constitutional amendment would permit the legislature to establish as many as four different classes of real property for tax purposes. Property in any one class would be required to be assessed, rated and taxed differently. The legislature could grant reasonable exemptions. The constitution presently requires all property (other than wild lands, forest lands, and certain agricultural and horticultural lands) to be assessed and rated equally at full value for tax purposes.

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Vote Yes (Percent)

Vote No (Percent)

139

140

141

142

143

1978 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1978Yes = 1,223,502; No = 460,452

CA #2: The proposed constitutional amendment would allow a new governor who had not served in the preceeding year as governor to submit a proposed budget to the legislature within eight weeks of the beginning of the legislative session. A governor who had served in the preceeding year would still be required to submit a proposed budget within three weeks of the beginning of a legislative session.

144

145

146

147

148

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Votes Yes (Percent)

Votes No (Percent)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1978 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1978Yes = 1,213,413; No = 480,065

CA #3: The proposed constitutional amendment would require the Secretary of the Commonwealth to send information about questions that will appear on the state election ballot to each person eligible to vote in the Commonwealth or to every residence in the Commonwealth where one or more eligible voters live. Presently, the Constitution requires the Secretary to send this information to each registered voter in the Commonwealth.

149

Vote Yes (For)

150

Vote No (Against)

151

Total Votes

152

Vote Yes (Percent)

153

Vote No (Percent)

1978 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1978Yes = 1,142,050; No = 501,077

CA #4: The proposed constitutional amendment would require that in the taking of the state census, residence be determined in accordance with the standard used by the United States when taking the federal census. Under the federal standards, residence is based upon where a person spends most of his or her time whereas under present state standards residence is based upon legal domicile. The standards would be subject to any exceptions which the legislature might enact.

154

Vote Yes (For)

155

Vote No (Against)

156

Total Votes

157

Votes Yes (Percent)

158

Votes No (Percent)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1978 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1978Yes = 812,263; No = 764,800

CA #5: The proposed constitutional amendment
would allow a local charter commission 18 months
after its election to prepare a charter or charter
revision for submission to the voters of a city or
town. Presently, the constitution provides that the
charter or charter revision be prepared within 10
months of the election of the charter commission.

159

Vote Yes (For)

160

Vote No (Against)

161

Total Votes

162

Vote Yes (Percent)

163

Vote No (Percent)

1978 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1978Yes = 1,199,856; No = 512,667

CA #6: The proposed constitutional amendment would
provide that a student could neither be assigned to
nor denied admittance to a public school on the basis
of race, color, national origin or creed.

164

Vote Yes (For)

165

Vote No (Against)

166

Total Votes

167

Votes Yes (Percent)

168

Votes No (Percent)

State Massachusetts

REFERENDA

Var. #Description1978 ReferendaConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election, November 7, 1978Yes = 1,031,194; No = 636,471

CA #7: The proposed constitutional amendment would
give the legislature power to establish a different
method of property taxation for land which is used
for recreational purposes and for land preserved in
its natural state. It would add these two categories
to the existing constitutional provisions which allows
the legislature to tax wild and forest land differently.

The amendment's stated purpose is to develop and conserve
 natural resources and the
 environmental benefits of
 recreational land.

169

Vote Yes (For)

170

Vote No (Against)

171

Total Votes

172

Vote Yes (Percent)

173

Vote No (Percent)

Referenda

Vote Yes (For)

Vote No (Against)

Total Votes

Votes Yes (Percent)

Votes No (Percent)

State Massachusetts

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1980 Ballot ProposalsState-wide Ballot QuestionGeneral Election--November 4th, 1980Yes=1,503,771 No=758,978

Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the
Constitution summarized below, which was approved by the
General Court in joint sessions of the House of Rep-
resentatives and the Senate on September 7, 1977, by
a vote of 262-1, and on May 28, 1980, by a vote of
192-0?

174

Vote Yes (For)

175

Vote No (Against)

176

Total Votes

177

Vote Yes (percent)

178

Vote No (percent)

State Massachusetts

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1980 Ballot ProposalsState-wide Ballot QuestionGeneral Election--November 4th, 1980Yes=1,438,768 No=998,839

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was
disapproved by the House of Representatives on May 6,
1980, by a vote of 5-146, and on which no vote as taken
by the Senate before May 7, 1980?

179

Vote Yes (For)

180

Vote No (Against)

181

Total Votes

182

Vote Yes (percent)

183

Vote No (percent)

State Massachusetts

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1980 Ballot ProposalsState-wide Ballot QuestionGeneral Election--November 4th, 1980Yes=816,805 No=1,473,804

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was
disapproved by the House of Representatives on May 6,
1980, by a vote of 2-147, and on which no vote was
taken by the Senate before May 7, 1980?

184 Vote Yes (For)
 185 Vote No (Against)
 186 Total Votes
 187 Vote Yes (percent)
 188 Vote No (percent)

State Massachusetts

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1980 Ballot ProposalsState-wide Ballot QuestionGeneral Election--November 4th, 1980Yes=265,675 No=2,014,261

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was
approved by the House of Representatives on November 1,
1979, by a vote of 83-62, and which was approved by the
Senate on November 1, 1979?

189 Vote Yes (For)
 190 Vote No (Against)
 191 Total Votes
 192 Vote Yes (percent)
 193 Vote No (percent)

State Massachusetts

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1980 Ballot ProposalsState-wide Ballot QuestionGeneral Election--November 4th, 1980Yes=1,401,897 No=722,425

Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the
Constitution summarized below, which was approved by
the General Court in joint sessions of the House of
Representatives and the Senate on November 30, 1977,
by a vote of 257-8, and on September 18, 1980, by
a vote of 179-6?

194
195
196
197
198

Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)

State Massachusetts

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1980 Ballot ProposalsConstitutional AmendmentGeneral Election--November 4th, 1980Yes=610,138 No=1,479,110

Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the
Constitution summarized below, which was approved by th
General Court in joint sessions of the House of Rep-
resentatives and the Senate on September 7, 1977,
by a vote of 264-0, and on September 19, 1980, by a vot
of 162-0?

199
200
201
202
203

Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #

Description

1982 Ballot Proposals

General Election, November 2, 1982

Yes = 708,034 No = 1,160,130

SUMMARY

The proposed constitutional amendment would re-
move the present constitutional prohibition against the
use of public funds to aid or maintain private primary
or secondary schools.

204
205
206
207
208

Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)

State _____

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #

Description

Ballot Proposals

General Election, November 2, 1982

Yes = 1,131,668 No = 748,549

SUMMARY

The proposed constitutional amendment would al-
low the legislature to enact laws authorizing the state
courts to impose the death penalty on the conviction
of crimes to be specified by law. The proposed
amendment would provide that no provision of the
state constitution may in the future be construed as
prohibiting the imposition of the punishment of death.

209
210
211
212
213

Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)

State MASSACHUSETTS

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1982 Ballot ProposalsGeneral Election, November 2, 1982Yes = 1,249,462 No = 602,955SUMMARY

The proposed law would require that before the construction or operation of any new nuclear power plant or low-level radioactive waste storage or disposal facility in the Commonwealth, the legislature must make certain findings and a majority of voters must approve the new facility at a statewide election.

214

Vote Yes (For)

215

Vote No (Against)

216

Total Votes

217

Vote Yes (percent)

218

Vote No (percent)

State _____

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #DescriptionBallot ProposalsGeneral Election, November 2, 1982Yes = 1,143,956 No = 791,846SUMMARY

The law requires that a refundable deposit be paid for certain beverage containers sold in Massachusetts.

219

Vote Yes (For)

220

Vote No (Against)

221

Total Votes

222

Vote Yes (percent)

223

Vote No (percent)

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1982 Ballot Proposals

General Election, November 2, 1982

Yes = 1,323,791 No = 471,993

This question is not binding

Shall the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts inform the President and the Congress of the United States that it is the desire of the people of Massachusetts to have the government of the United States work vigorously to negotiate a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction, with appropriate verification, with the Soviet Union and other nations?

224
225
226
227
228

Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)

State MASSACHUSETTS

BALLOT PROPOSALS

Var. #Description1986 Ballot Proposals

Constitutional Amendment 1

General Election: November 4, 1986

Yes = 689,908 No = 959,311

QUESTION 1 1-4 81**Proposed Legislative Amendment to the Constitution**

Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in joint sessions of the House of Representatives and the Senate on June 27, 1984 by a vote of 120-67, and on April 30, 1986 by a vote of 123-69?

SUMMARY

The proposed constitutional amendment would allow the legislature to prohibit or regulate abortions to the extent permitted by the United States Constitution. It would also provide that the state constitution does not require public or private funding of abortions, or the provision of services or facilities for performing abortions, beyond what is required by the United States Constitution. The provisions of this amendment would not apply to abortions required to prevent the death of the mother.

229
230
231
232
233

Vote Yes (For)
Vote No (Against)
Total Votes
Vote Yes (percent)
Vote No (percent)

State MASSACHUSETTS

BALLOT PROPOSALS

<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Description</u>
234	Vote Yes (For)
235	Vote No (Against)
236	Total Votes
237	Vote Yes (percent)
238	Vote No (percent)
<u>Constitutional Amendment</u>	
<u>General Election: November 4, 1986</u>	
<u>Yes=502,170 No=1,154,069</u>	

QUESTION 2 *Ref y12***Proposed Legislative Amendment to the Constitution**

Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in joint sessions of the House of Representatives and the Senate on December 12, 1984 by a vote of 108-79, and on April 16, 1986 by a vote of 107-87?

SUMMARY

The proposed constitutional amendment would allow the expenditure of public funds for private schools and private school students.

It would remove primary and secondary schools from the list of non-public institutions barred from receiving public aid and would allow public money, property, or loans of credit to be used for founding, maintaining, or aiding those schools. The proposed amendment would also allow public financial aid, materials, or services to be provided to a non-public school student requesting such aid, but only if that school does not discriminate in its entrance requirements on the basis of race, color, national origin, religious belief, sex, or physical handicap. The state legislature would have the power to impose limits on aid, materials, or services provided to students.

BALLOT PROPOSALS

<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Description</u>
239	Vote Yes (For)
240	Vote No (Against)
241	Total Votes
242	Vote Yes (percent)
243	Vote No (percent)
<u>Initiative Petition 1</u>	
<u>General Election: November 4, 1986</u>	
<u>Yes=863,130 No=724,925</u>	

QUESTION 3 *Ref y13***Law Proposed by Initiative Petition**

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was disapproved by the House of Representatives on May 6, 1986, by a vote of 49-93, and on which no vote was taken by the Senate before May 7, 1986?

SUMMARY

The proposed law would reduce and then repeal the 7½% surtax on Massachusetts state income taxes and would limit state tax revenue growth to the level of growth in total wages and salaries of the citizens of the state.

It would set the rate of the surtax on Massachusetts state income taxes at 3¾% for tax years beginning during 1986, and it would repeal the surtax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1987.

The allowable state tax revenues for any fiscal year are limited to the allowable state tax revenues for the prior fiscal year as increased by the average rate of growth of Massachusetts wages and salaries for the three immediately preceding calendar years. For purposes of calculating the proposed limit for fiscal year 1987, allowable state tax revenues for fiscal 1986 are the net tax revenues for that fiscal year, but excluding revenues derived from the surtax on state personal income tax. Further, if in any fiscal year the calculation

of the limit results in allowable state tax revenues less than the amount of allowable state tax revenues for the prior year, then allowable state tax revenues for that fiscal year shall be equal to the allowable state tax revenues for the prior year. The revenues limited by this law would not include non-tax revenues such as federal reimbursements, tuitions, fees and earnings on investments.

The amount of allowable state tax revenues for any fiscal year would have to be reduced if a new state law were enacted allowing local governments to impose new or increased taxes or excises. The reduction would be equal to the amount of revenue derived from the new tax or increase. The reduction in state tax revenues would first take effect in the fiscal year following the enactment of the new law authorizing new local taxes or increases.

If state tax revenues exceed the limit imposed by the proposed law, as determined by the State Auditor, a tax credit would have to be granted equal to the total amount of excess tax revenue. The credit would be applied to the then current personal income tax liability of all taxpayers in proportion to their personal income tax liability in the preceding year.

The provisions of this Act could be enforced in court by a group of taxpayers.

State MASSACHUSETTS

BALLOT PROPOSALS

<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Description</u>
244	Vote Yes (For)
245	Vote No (Against)
246	Total Votes
247	Vote Yes (percent)
248	Vote No (percent)
<u>Initiative Petition 2</u>	
<u>General Election: November 4, 1986</u>	
<u>Yes=1,174,676 No=404,521</u>	

QUESTION NO. 4 *AC 74*

Law Proposed by Initiative Petition

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was approved by the House of Representatives on May 5, 1986, by a vote of 145 - 0, and on which no vote was taken by the Senate before May 7, 1986?

SUMMARY

The proposed law would require the state Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE) to search for sites in the Commonwealth where oil or hazardous materials have been disposed of and to take all steps necessary to clean up those sites within specified time limits. Provisions are made for informing the public about sites in their communities.

Beginning on January 15, 1987, DEQE would be required to publish lists every three months of all sites where it has confirmed that uncontrolled oil or hazardous materials have been disposed of and locations to be investigated as possible disposal sites. The lists would describe what actions have been taken at each site or location. DEQE would be required to list, to the extent

is a disposal site, and whether it poses an imminent or substantial hazard to health, safety, public welfare or the environment.

For sites found to pose a substantial hazard, DEQE would be required, within the next two years, to ensure that those hazards are eliminated and to develop a plan to eliminate permanently future risks from those sites. Imminent hazards would have to be eliminated immediately. For sites found not to pose any substantial hazards DEQE must, within seven years after the listing, ensure that the full extent of contamination is evaluated and that a plan to eliminate permanently future risks is developed.

The proposed law would require DEQE to provide public notice and encourage public participation. Within 30 days after completing a site investigation, DEQE would have to inform the public through local newspapers of the results of that investigation and of the rights of local citizens under the state law. If ten citizens of a town potentially affected by a site submit a request, DEQE would be required to develop a plan for involving the public in its clean-up decisions and present that plan at a public meeting. The chief municipal officer of a city or town in which a disposal site is located could appoint

BALLOT PROPOSALS

<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Description</u>
249	Vote Yes (For)
250	Vote No (Against)
251	Total Votes
252	Vote Yes (percent)
253	Vote No (percent)
<u>Referendum on Existing Law</u>	
<u>General Election: November 4, 1986</u>	
<u>Yes=769,806 No=892,580</u>	

QUESTION 5 *AC 75*

Referendum on an Existing Law

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was approved by the House of Representatives on October 17, 1985, by a vote of 77 - 62, and which was approved by the Senate on October 17, 1985?

SUMMARY

The law requires all drivers and passengers to wear properly adjusted and fastened safety belts while traveling in motor vehicles on public ways. It does not apply to: children under five years old who are required by another law to wear safety belts or be restrained in safety car seats; passengers in vehicles where all safety belts are being used by others; passengers in buses; persons riding in vehicles built before July 1, 1966, or in which safety belts were not installed as original equipment; or persons who are certified by a physician to be physically unable to use safety belts. The law also does not apply to police officers, rural mail carriers, or drivers or passengers of other vehicles that stop frequently and travel at speeds not exceeding 15 miles per hour between stops.

Drivers or passengers sixteen years or older who do not wear safety belts are subject to a \$15.00 fine. The driver of a vehicle is also subject to a \$15.00 fine for each passenger under sixteen who does not wear a safety belt. This law, however, can be enforced only if the driver is stopped for a violation of another motor vehicle law. Safety belt violations will not result in surcharges on motor vehicle insurance premiums. The law also requires that when the Commissioner of Insurance sets motor vehicle insurance rates, the rates must reflect any savings attributable to increased use of safety belts.

The law also requires that all motor vehicles manufactured after September 1, 1989, that are sold or registered in Massachusetts be equipped with crash protection devices, as specified by federal regulations. Any manufacturer who sells or delivers motor vehicles that are not equipped with such safety devices will be subject to a fine of not more than \$100 for each sale or delivery. This law is not intended to eliminate the federal requirements for passive crash protection devices in motor vehicles.

The law also provides that a non-binding question, unlike this binding referendum, shall be placed on the 1986 general election ballot asking whether the voters approve of the law.

State MASSACHUSETTS

BALLOT PROPOSALS

<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Description</u>
254	Vote Yes (For)
255	Vote No (Against)
256	Total Votes
257	Vote Yes (percent)
258	Vote No (percent)
	<u>Initiative Petition 3</u>
	<u>General Election: November 4, 1986</u>
	<u>Yes=603,370 No=966,229</u>

QUESTION 6

Law Proposed by Initiative Petition

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was disapproved by the House of Representatives on May 6, 1986, by a vote of 56 - 93, and on which no vote was taken by the Senate before May 7, 1986?

SUMMARY

The proposed law would provide a system of voter registration by mail applicable to all qualified voters and would eliminate statutory provisions permitting certain persons to vote only for presidential electors.

Under this proposed law, the State Secretary would be required to prepare blank forms for affidavits of registration. The Secretary and local boards of registrars would be required to make such forms available to any person eligible to vote in whatever quantity the person requests and to transmit such forms, upon written request, to any person claiming to be qualified to vote. Registrars would also be required to make these forms available at all post offices and at other places within their municipalities. The Secretary would be required to establish a reasonable fee for providing more than 50 forms and to prepare instructions to accompany the forms.

A person seeking to register to vote would be required to complete the affidavit of registration and sign it under oath in the presence of a witness who is at least eighteen years old. The witness would be required to certify that the affidavit was signed in his presence and to date the affidavit.

A completed affidavit of registration could be either delivered or mailed to the appropriate registrar's office. If, from the facts set forth in the affidavit, it appears that the person is qualified to vote, the registrars would be required to add the person's name to the list of registered voters and to so notify the person by first-class, non-forwardable mail, unless the person's name already appears on the local list of residents at the same address. The cost of mailing such notices would be assumed by the Commonwealth, subject to appropriation. If in any year the General Court fails to appropriate funds for that purpose, such notices would not have to be sent. If such a notice is returned undelivered, the city or town clerk would be required to instruct election officials to challenge the person's right to vote at the next election in which he attempts to vote.

The proposed law would also impose criminal penalties of imprisonment for up to two years or a fine up to \$2,000 for knowingly or willfully making a false affidavit, taking a false oath, or signing a false certificate relative to the qualifications or registration of any person to vote.

BALLOT PROPOSALS

<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Description</u>
259	Vote Yes (For)
260	Vote No (Against)
261	Total Votes
262	Vote Yes (percent)
263	Vote No (percent)
	<u>Non-binding Question 1</u>
	<u>General Election: November 4, 1986</u>
	<u>Yes=1,045,975 No=510,161</u>

QUESTION 7

This question is not binding

Shall the Commonwealth of Massachusetts urge the United States Congress to enact a national health program which provides high quality comprehensive personal health care including preventive, curative and occupational health services; is universal in coverage, community controlled, rationally organized,

equitably financed, with no out-of-pocket charges, is sensitive to the particular health needs of all, and is efficient in containing its cost; and whose yearly expenditure does not exceed the proportion of the Gross National Product spent on health care in the immediately preceding fiscal year?

State MASSACHUSETTS

BALLOT PROPOSALS

<u>Variable #</u>		<u>Description</u>
264	Vote Yes (For)	<u>Non-Binding Question 2</u>
265	Vote No (Against)	
266	Total Votes	<u>General Election: November 4, 1986</u>
267	Vote Yes (percent)	
268	Vote No (percent)	<u>Yes=1,262,362 No=280,379</u>

QUESTION 8 1/1 4/5

This question is not binding

Shall the Commonwealth of Massachusetts urge the President of the United States and the United States Congress to enact a national acid rain control program which would require a fifty percent reduction in total national sulfur dioxide emissions by the year nineteen hundred and ninety-five and which would allocate the required reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions, and the costs of achieving those reductions, equitably among the states?

State MASSACHUSETTS

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1988

<u>Variable #</u>		<u>Description</u>
269	Vote Yes (For)	Referendum Petition, General
270	Vote No (Against)	
271	Total Votes	Election: November 8, 1988.
272	Vote Yes (percent)	
273	Vote No (percent)	YES = 429,008 NO = 2,065,532

QUESTION 1

Referendum Petition On An Existing Law

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was approved by the House of Representatives on May 20, 1987, by a vote of 93 - 58, and approved by the Senate on May 20, 1987, by a vote of 31 - 8?

SUMMARY

The law provides a salary increase, effective January 7, 1987, for the members of the legislature and certain constitutional officers of the Commonwealth.

Beginning at a base salary of \$30,000, each member of the legislature will receive a salary increase under the law equal to the compounded percentage increase in the salaries of full time state employees who are subject to collective bargaining agreements between the Commonwealth and the ALLIANCE, AFSCME - SEIU, AFL - CIO in effect between January 5, 1983 and

January 7, 1987. Thereafter the salaries of each member of the legislature will be increased by the same percentages as the salaries of full time state employees subject to the collective bargaining agreements.

The law further provides that members of the legislature holding leadership positions and committee chairmanships will receive an annual sum in addition to their salary. This additional amount will vary from \$7,500 to \$35,000 depending upon the particular position the member holds. The law also increases the salaries of certain constitutional officers. Under the law the salary of the governor is set at \$85,000; the salaries of the lieutenant governor, state secretary, state treasurer and the state auditor are set at \$70,000; and the salary of the attorney general is set at \$75,000.

Any individual may waive his or her salary increase under this law. Any amount so waived shall not be deemed regular compensation for the purposes of computing any such person's benefits and shall be exempt from state taxation.

<u>Variable #</u>		<u>Description</u>
274	Vote Yes (For)	Initiative Petition, General
275	Vote No (Against)	
276	Total Votes	Election: November 8, 1988.
277	Vote Yes (percent)	
278	Vote No (percent)	YES = 1,063,324 NO = 1,479,319

QUESTION 2

Law Proposed By Initiative Petition

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was disapproved by the House of Representatives on May 3, 1988, by a vote of 24 - 123, and on which no vote was taken by the Senate before May 4, 1988?

SUMMARY

The proposed law would repeal state law requiring that the wages, including payments to health and welfare plans, paid to persons employed in the construction of public works be no less than the wages paid locally under existing collective bargaining agreements and understandings, or by the

municipality, for the same kind of work. Under the proposed law, the Commissioner of Labor and Industries would no longer set wage rates for such work or classify jobs.

The proposed law would also remove the Commissioner of Labor and Industries' authority to set the wage rates of employees of contractors who move office furniture and fixtures for the state or a county, city, town or district, and remove the Commissioner's authority to set the wage rates of operators of vehicles and other equipment engaged in public works.

The proposed law would not change the way wages are set for laborers employed by the state Department of Public Works and the Metropolitan District Commission.

State MASSACHUSETTS

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1988

<u>Variable #</u>		<u>Description</u>
279	Vote Yes (For)	Initiative Petition, General
280	Vote No (Against)	
281	Total Votes	Election: November 8, 1988.
282	Vote Yes (percent)	
283	Vote No (percent)	YES = 713,999 NO = 1,781,172

QUESTION 3

Law Proposed By Initiative Petition

Do you approve of a law summarized below, which was disapproved by the House of Representatives on May 2, 1988, by a vote of 2 - 150, and disapproved by the Senate on May 3, 1988, by a vote of 0 - 34?

SUMMARY

The proposed law would require the Commissioner of the Department of Food and Agriculture to issue regulations to ensure that farm animals are maintained in good health and that cruel or inhumane practices are not used in the raising, handling or transportation of farm animals.

The Commissioner would issue regulations, effective within four years after passage of the proposed law, about the surgical procedures used on farm animals, the transportation and slaughter of farm animals, and the diet and

housing of those animals. The Director of the Division of Animal Health could issue exemption permits for a period of time up to one year and one half to any farmer.

Under the proposed measure, an unpaid Scientific Advisory Board on Farm Animal Welfare comprised of veterinarians and animal scientists would also be established within the Department of Food and Agriculture. The Board would examine animal agricultural practices, issue for publication certain reports on farm practices, and make non-binding recommendations to the Commissioner about specific regulations. If appropriated by the legislature, the Board may allocate an annual sum of not more than ten cents per Massachusetts citizen to assist farmers in adopting methods which are consistent with the purposes of this law.

The Director of the Division of Animal Health would be responsible for enforcing regulations issued as a result of this proposed law. Persons who violate the new law would be punished by a fine of up to \$1,000.

<u>Variable #</u>		<u>Description</u>
284	Vote Yes (For)	Initiative Petition, General
285	Vote No (Against)	
286	Total Votes	Election: November 8, 1988.
287	Vote Yes (percent)	
288	Vote No (percent)	YES = 770,800 NO = 1,626,402

QUESTION 4

Law Proposed By Initiative Petition

Do you approve of a law summarized below, upon which no vote was taken by the House of Representatives or the Senate before May 4, 1988?

SUMMARY

The proposed law would provide that, after July 4, 1989, there shall be no further generation of electric power by commercial nuclear power plants in the Commonwealth by means which result in the production of nuclear waste.

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1990

State: MA

Variable

V289 Vote Yes (For)
V290 Vote No (Against)
V291 Total Votes
V292 Vote Yes (percent)
V293 Vote No (percent)

Description:

Constitutional Amendment by Legislature

Primary ☒ General Special Other

Date: 11/6/90

YES = 1,731,341 NO = 479,999

QUESTION 1

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, which was approved by the General Court in joint sessions of the House of Representatives and the Senate on December 17, 1987 by a vote of 180 to 6, and on June 11, 1990 by a vote of 186 to 6?

SUMMARY

The proposed constitutional amendment would repeal the constitutional provision that a state census be taken and used as the basis for determining state representative, senatorial and councillor districts. The proposed constitutional amendment would provide that the federal census shall be the basis for determining such districts.

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1990

State: MA

Variable

V294 Vote Yes (For)
V295 Vote No (Against)
V296 Total Votes
V297 Vote Yes (percent)
V298 Vote No (percent)

Description:

Initiative Petition

Primary ☒ General Special Other

Date: 11/6/90

YES = 1,038,174 NO = 1,246,239

QUESTION 2

Law Proposed by Initiative Petition

Do you approve of a law summarized below, on which no vote was taken by the Senate or House of Representatives before May 2, 1990?

SUMMARY

The proposed law would place restrictions on the State's use of consultants. It would place various limits on the amount of profit, overhead charges and expenses that the State could pay consultants. It would limit the duration of consultant contracts to two years and any extension to one year, and it would limit the degree to which such contracts could be changed to require payments in excess of the original contract. The proposed law would limit to \$100,000 the amount the State could pay on a consultant contract with an individual and would require all other consultant contracts in excess of \$25,000 to be sought through competitive

bidding. It would prohibit consultants from supervising State employees, and it would limit the use of consultants as substitutes for State employee positions.

In addition, the proposed law would place limits on the total amount of money State agencies, departments and Authorities could spend on consultants each year. Subsidiary provisions would also establish a method for these entities to gradually come into compliance with the new spending limits and would give authority to the State Secretary of Administration and Finance, on request, to permit some spending in excess of the new limits. The proposed law would also require State agencies, departments and Authorities as well as the Secretary of Administration and Finance to submit yearly reports concerning the State's consultant contracts to certain legislative committees and to the Inspector General.

Finally, the proposed law provides that any of its provisions, if found by a court to be unconstitutional or otherwise unlawful, would be severed from the law and the remaining provisions would continue in effect.

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1990

State: MA

Variable #

V299 Vote Yes (For)
 V300 Vote No (Against)
 V301 Total Votes
 V302 Vote Yes (percent)
 V303 Vote No (percent)

Description:

Initiative Petition

Primary ☒ General Special Other
 Date: 11/6/90
 YES = 935,337 NO = 1,397,542

QUESTION 3**Law Proposed by Initiative Petition**

Do you approve of a law summarized below, on which no vote was taken by the Senate or the House of Representatives before May 2, 1990?

SUMMARY

This proposed law would change the state income tax rate, affect language contained in certain tax provisions, and regulate the setting of fees by state agencies and authorities.

The proposed law would set the state income tax rate on Part B taxable income (in general, earned income) at 4.25% for 1991 and 4.625% for 1992, except for income from unemployment compensation, alimony, Massachusetts bank interest, rental income, pension and annuity income, and IRA/Keogh deductions, which would be taxed at 5%.

The proposed law also provides that the fee imposed by any state agency or authority shall be no more than the fee that was in effect on or before June 30, 1988. The state Secretary of Administration would determine the amount to be charged for any service, registration, regulation, license, fee, permit or other public function, except for the rates of tuition or fees at state colleges and universities or any fees or charges relative to the administration and operation of the state courts. Any increase

or decrease in a fee, or the establishment of any new fee, would require the approval of the Legislature. Any increase in a fee would not apply to persons 65 years of age or older. No state agency or authority could collect any fee which exceeds the administrative costs directly incurred by the state agency or authority to produce and process the application for any license or permit. The Secretary of Administration must report information concerning fees to the Legislature on an annual basis.

The proposed law provides that for tax periods commencing on or after January 1, 1991, language in certain provisions of the Massachusetts general laws relating to taxes shall be the same as it was on August 2, 1989, or the effective date of the proposed law, whichever language yields less tax revenue. The tax provisions affected include sections relating to the surtax on business income, corporate excise taxes, S corporation taxes, taxes on security corporations, taxes on Part A income (in general, unearned income), bank taxes, excise taxes on alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, excise taxes on deeds, estate taxes, payments to the Commonwealth relating to horse and dog racing, payments to the Commonwealth relating to boxing and sparring matches, taxes on utility companies, gasoline taxes, taxes on insurance companies, excise taxes on motor vehicles, taxes on urban redevelopment corporations, sales tax, use tax, room occupancy excise tax, property taxes, and taxes on proceeds from raffles and bazaars.

The proposed law also contains a provision that if any sections of the law are held to be invalid, all other sections of the law are to remain in effect.

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1990

State: MA

Variable #

V304 Vote Yes (For)
 V305 Vote No (Against)
 V306 Total Votes
 V307 Vote Yes (percent)
 V308 Vote No (percent)

Description:

Initiative Petition

Primary ☒ General Special Other
 Date: 11/6/90
 YES = 1,134,535 NO = 1,027,966

QUESTION 4**Law Proposed by Initiative Petition**

Do you approve of a law summarized below, on which no vote was taken by the Senate or House of Representatives before May 2, 1990?

SUMMARY

This proposed law would change the state election laws governing the establishment of political parties and the nomination of candidates.

The proposed law would allow voters to register under a political designation other than "Independent" and in addition to the two political parties previously recognized by law (Republican or Democrat), if at least fifty voters request to be permitted to do so. It would allow any group to qualify as a political party under

Massachusetts law if at least one percent of the total number of registered voters register to vote using that group's political designation, or if at least three percent of the votes cast at the preceding election for any statewide office were cast for a candidate running under that group's political designation.

The proposed law would set the minimum number of signatures needed on independent or minor party nomination papers for state office at one-half of one percent (1/2%) of the entire vote cast in the previous state election for governor (as compared to 2% as of 1989), and would also establish this number of signatures as the upper limit needed for major party candidates. The proposed law would also permit voters to sign the nomination papers of any number of candidates for the same office, would require that all blank forms to be used for nomination papers and initiative and referendum petitions be no more than 8 1/2" by 14" in size, and would allow signatures to be collected on exact copies of those forms.

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1990

State: MA

Variable #Description:

V309 Vote Yes (For)
 V310 Vote No (Against)
 V311 Total Votes
 V312 Vote Yes (percent)
 V313 Vote No (percent)

Initiative Petition
 _Primary ☒ General _Special _Other
 Date: 11/6/90
 YES = 1,242,270 NO = 949,561

QUESTION 5

Law Proposed by Initiative Petition

Do you approve of a law summarized below, on which no vote was taken by the Senate or the House of Representatives before May 2, 1990?

SUMMARY

This proposed law would regulate the distribution to cities and towns of the Local Aid Fund, which consists of at least 40% of the revenue generated by the state income, sales, and corporate taxes, as well as the balance of the State Lottery Fund.

Subject to appropriation by the legislature, the State Treasurer would distribute the Local Aid Fund to cities and towns on a quarterly basis, and each city or town would receive at least the same amount of local aid it received in the previous fiscal year unless the total Local Aid Fund decreases.

In fiscal year 1992, if there has been any increase over the fiscal year 1989 fund, half of the increase would be distributed in accordance with the distribution

formula used for fiscal year 1989, and half would be distributed to each city and town in proportion to its population.

In each year after 1992, if the fund increases, the excess would be distributed through a formula devised by the state Secretary of Administration and Finance, with the advice and consent of the Local Government Advisory Committee. If the fund decreases after 1992, each town or city will have the amount it receives decreased by the same percentage.

This proposed law also requires that the Treasurer publish an annual report about the Local Aid Fund, that the state Auditor publish an annual audit of the Account, and that the Secretary of Administration and Finance issue to each city and town an estimate of funds it will receive from the Local Aid Fund.

Each city or town would be allowed to bring a lawsuit to force distribution of the account, and would be entitled to a late payment fee if distribution is not timely.

BALLOT PROPOSALS - 1990

State: MA

Variable #Description:

V314 Vote Yes (For)
 V315 Vote No (Against)
 V316 Total Votes
 V317 Vote Yes (percent)
 V318 Vote No (percent)

Non-binding Question
 _Primary ☒ General _Special _Other
 Date: 11/6/90
 YES = 1,141,706 NO = 973,993

QUESTION 6

This question is not binding

Shall radio and television broadcast outlets be required to give free and equal time to all certified candidates for public office in the commonwealth?